

UK Patent Application

(19) GB

(11) 2 207 314 (13) A

(43) Application published 25 Jan 1989

(21) Application No 8717132

(51) INT CL' G11B 15/02 H04N 7/00

(22) Date of filing 20 Jul 1987

(52) Domestic classification (Edition J):
H3Q 6R4X 6U BCT
H4T DAA
U1S 2106 2206 2211 H3Q H4T

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(56) Documents cited
EP A1 0191149 EP A2 0179001

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(58) Field of search
H3Q
Selected US specifications from IPC sub-classes
G11B H03J H04N

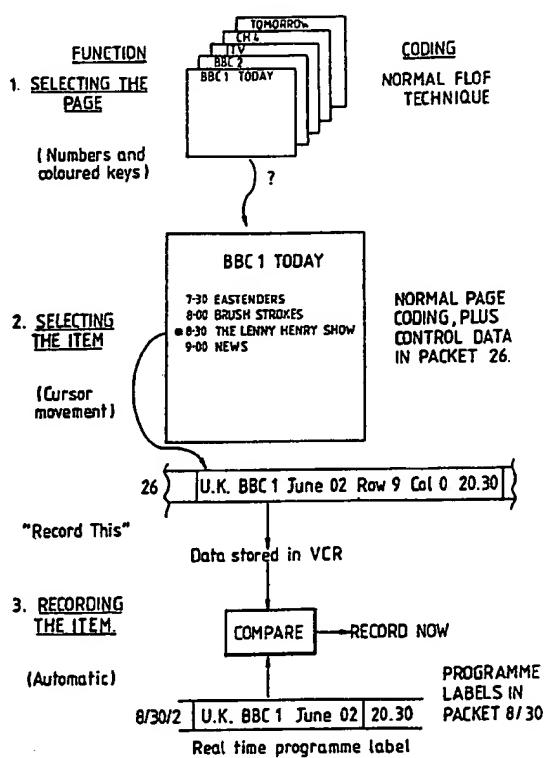
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(54) Video cassette recorder programming via teletext transmissions

(57) A system for video cassette recorder programming using existing television broadcast teletext transmissions. The programmes required are chosen from schedules displayed on teletext pages, the necessary control information is loaded automatically into a VCR, and programme labels are transmitted to ensure that the correct programmes will be recorded even if programme timings are altered. All the transmitted signals for achieving the above are fitted into the coding structure of a teletext transmission.

Fig. 1.

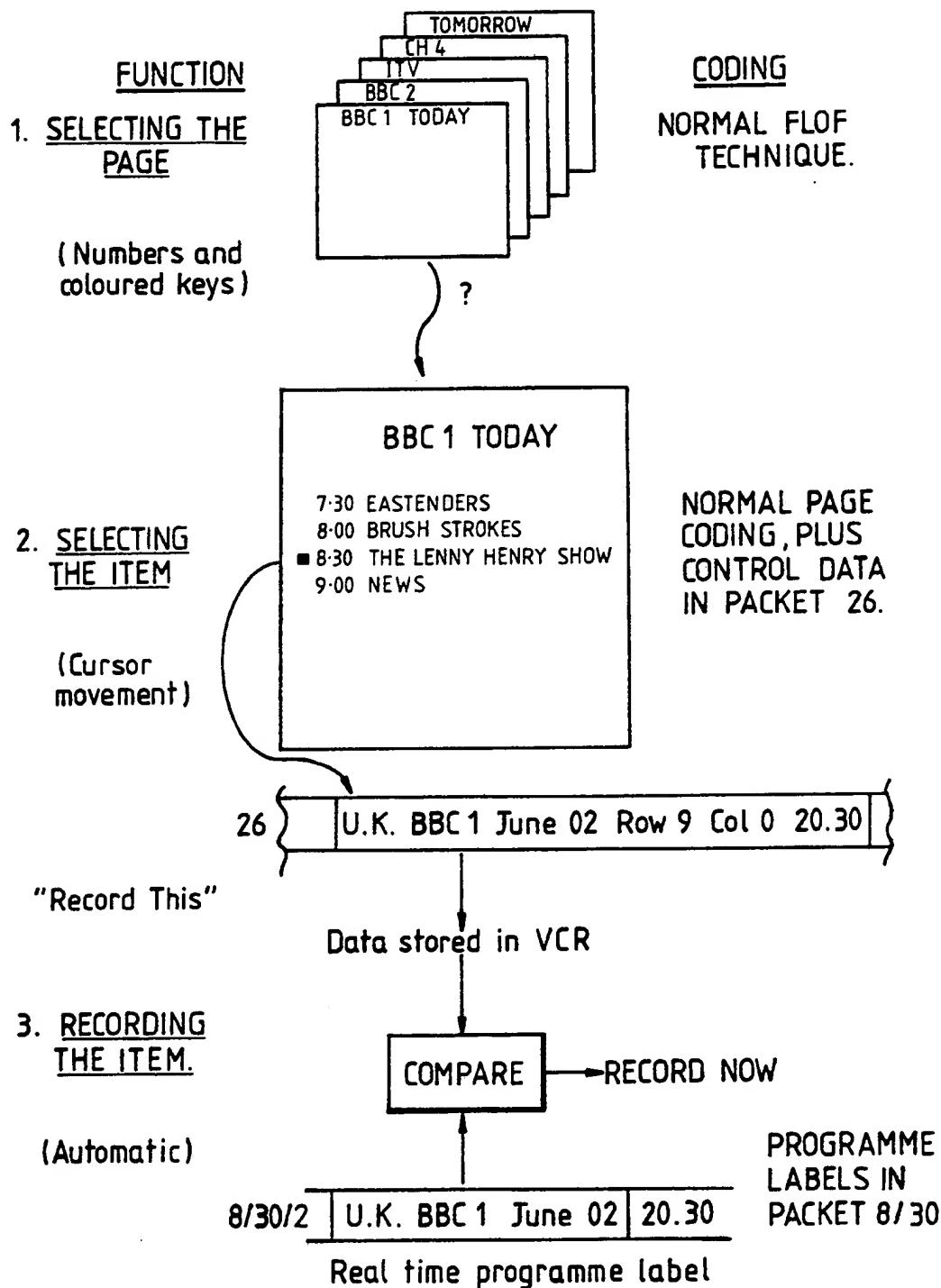


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Fig.1.



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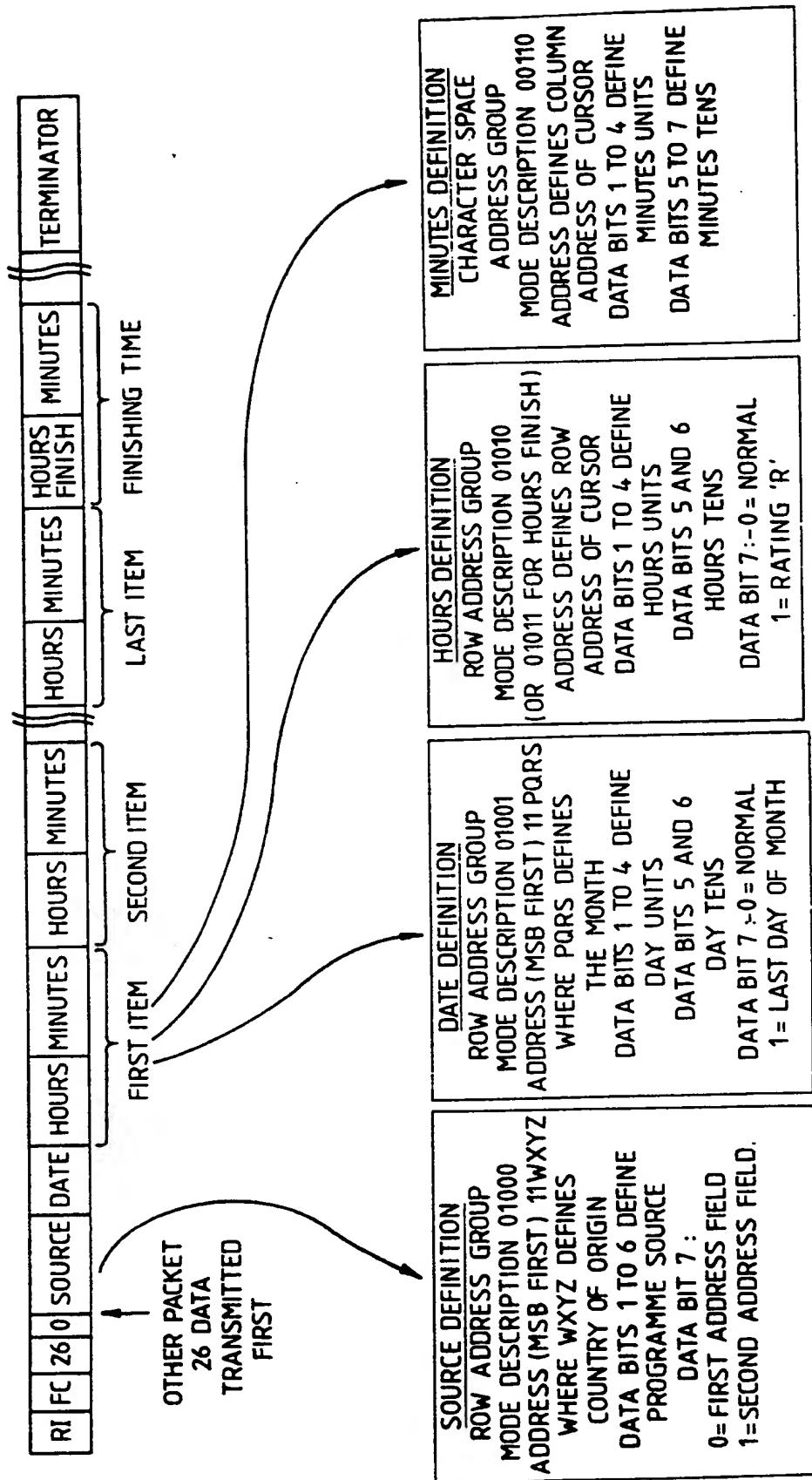


Fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION:**VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDER PROGRAMMING VIA TELETEXT TRANSMISSIONS**

This invention relates to a system for video cassette recorder (VCR) programming using existing television broadcast teletext transmissions.

It is an object of the invention to simplify the control of domestic VCRs to record desired television programmes on tape.

A VCR programming system used in Germany and known as the VPS system employs a "real-time" schedule which is transmitted by a broadcaster in a 2.5 Mb/s data stream. This system requires manually programming of a VCR by a user. An automatic VCR programming system which is at the experimental stage in Germany and is known as the VPV system provides control information on a teletext page for programming a VCR.

The general principles underlying the present invention are conform to these German VPS and VPV systems, in that the programmes required are chosen from schedules displayed on teletext pages, the necessary control information is loaded automatically into a VCR, and programme labels are transmitted to ensure that the correct programmes will be recorded even if programme timings are altered.

However, in accordance with the present invention all the transmitted signals are fitted into the coding structure of a teletext transmission. This allows maximum economy in the receiving equipment in that normal teletext decoder hardware can be used. Also, an efficient use is made of transmission capacity, and operation is simple. Furthermore, complete editorial freedom in the creation of teletext pages is maintained.

For simpler user-programmed VCRs, a video programming teletext (VPT) system embodying the invention allows functional compatibility with the German VPS system; i.e. a VCR can be designed to work off VPV or VPT transmissions with no difference to a user.

The invention also includes transmission means for producing

such transmitted signals and receiver means which are responsive thereto.

In carrying the invention into effect, it is envisaged that a VCR will be equipped with its own teletext decoder, as well as the normal receiving circuits. Alternatively, a teletext television receiver could provide a suitable control interface to the VCR. In either case, a user would select teletext in conventional fashion and choose pages giving details of television programmes.

On deciding to record a particular programme, the user causes a cursor to appear on the screen by pressing a cursor button on the remote control unit. Further pressing of this button causes the cursor to move automatically to each next programme displayed on the page, until it reaches the desired programme. Subsequent pressing of a 'record this' button loads the corresponding information (programme source, date, time label) into the VCR programming circuits automatically. The programming information is invisible to the user, who simply chooses the programme from the list presented on the screen.

The VCR programming circuits then look for a broadcast label matching the downloaded information, and when there is a match (not necessarily at the previously intended time) the recording process is set in motion. In this way the selected programme is recorded on tape in a simple and efficient manner. The detailed methods of control would be a matter for individual VCR manufacturers.

Three types of coding are important for the coding of the necessary transmitted information, within the teletext coding structure, for the VPT system. Firstly, the way in which teletext pages are selected to ease a user's task, considering that several programmes may be chosen for days or even weeks ahead. This inevitably means a substantial number of teletext pages. Secondly, information must be coded for a given page to indicate the positions on the screen appropriate for the cursor, and to associate with each cursor position control data relevant

to the corresponding programme. Finally, the transmission of programme labels at the time programmes are broadcast must be considered.

5 The necessary VPT functions are summarised in Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings.

As regards transmission coding, page selection can be effected using the normal FL0F/Fastext system (see 'User Friendly Page Access (FL0F) Code of Practice', which is an Appendix to the World System Teletext Technical Specification published by the 10 Department of Trade and Industry). No extra facilities are needed. The use of the sub-code page linking feature to 'freeze' rotating pages may be appropriate in many cases.

15 As regards programme coding, the display of a programme schedule on a teletext page can be done with full editorial freedom. For example, a page giving programmes some days ahead might control a simple list of perhaps 16 programmes with titles and starting times. Conversely, a page might refer to just one programme, e.g. a film, with detailed background information. Normal page coding (including the status row for FL0F prompts) 20 applies to the displayed information.

The editor has to decide how many titles of recordable programmes there are on the page, and allocate to each one a location on the screen (row and column) where it would be reasonable to place a cursor to refer to the title. The cursor position should precede the programme title on the same row, to 25 allow it to be used for reference.

30 Coding information for the corresponding programme is allocated to each designated cursor position, programme source, date and nominal starting time. All this data is coded into packet 26 using previously unallocated code combinations. This technique allows commonality of decoder hardware and software, as most future teletext decoders will also use packet 26 to obtain an extended language capability.

35 The VPT coding technique is shown in Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings.

Four types of packet 26 groups ('triplets') are used to define programme control data. They are, respectively, Source Definition, Date Definition, Hours Definition and Minutes Definition.

5 It is envisaged that the VPT packet groups would follow in the transmission order the transmission of any packet groups used for display or character set enhancement. All VPT data would be together and not interleaved with other functions. On completion of VPT data the normal termination rules would apply.

10 In general, a teletext page will contain programme titles for programmes from only one source on one date. The Source Definition and Date Definition groups should be transmitted first, but only one transmission per page is required. In contrast, a pair of Hours Definition and Minutes Definition groups must be transmitted for each programme title displayed.
15 These pairs should be transmitted in the order of the cursor positions to which they refer (left to right and top to bottom).

If the Source or Date of a programme is different from its predecessor, a Source Definition or Date Definition group must be
20 inserted as appropriate before the corresponding pair of Hours Definition and Minutes Definition groups. For each displayed programme title, the decoder uses the latest defined Source or Date values.

The Source Definition group is a packet 26 row address group
25 with the mode description code set to 0100. It defines the source of the programme to which it refers, the country of origin and the transmitter network. The coding of this group does not address any particular location on the display, but is associated with a cursor location by virtue of its position in the transmission sequence as indicated above. Address values
30 (decimal) of 48 to 63 define country of origin. The two most significant address bits define the country of origin as in the German VPS specification. Data bits 1 to 6 define the programme source in the same way as in the German VPS specification.
35 Different programme source codes may apply to the same television

channel at the receiver, for example to distinguish between national and regional programmes. The broadcaster should label local programme variations with the correct local source code, so that no ambiguity in recording can arise. It is up to each 5 receiver to indicate to the user whether it is capable of receiving programmes from a particular source. Data bit 7 defines the address field, 0 giving the first address field and 1 the second address field. Effectively, this allows up to 128 programme sources to be defined per country.

10 The Date Definition group is a packet 26 row address group with the mode description code set to 01001. It defines the calender date of the programme to which it refers. The coding of this group does not address any particular location on the display, but it is associated with a cursor location by virtue of 15 its position in the transmission sequence as indicated above. Address values (decimal) of 49-60 define the month, 49 being Janury and 60 being December. The four least significant address bits are thus coded in the same way as the German VPS system. Data bits 1 to 4 define the units digit of the day, in binary coded decimal form, with bit 1 the least significant bit. Data 20 bits 5 and 6 define the tens digit of the day, with bit 5 the least significant bit. Data bit 7 is normally 0, but is set to 1 to indicate that the last day of the month is defined. This allows the decoding equipment a simple method of calculating the 25 following date.

The Hours Definition group is a packet 26 row address group with the mode description code set to 01010. It defines the 'hours' element of the VPT programme starting time, and is always the first of a pair of Hours and Minutes Definition groups. 30 Address values (decimal) of 40-63 define the row address of the cursor position required. Values 41 to 63 define rows 1 to 23 and value 40 defines row 24 in conventional fashion. Cursors cannot be located in the page header, row 0. Data bits 1 to 4 define the units digit of the hour, in binary coded decimal form, 35 with bit 1 the least significant bit. Data bits 5 and 6 define

the tens digit of the hour, with bit 5 the least significant bit. Hours tens values of 0,1 and 2 are valid as normal, and value 3 is also defined as valid. When value 3 is set, it implies that the hours tens are set to 0 but the date is incremented by one from that indicated in the Date Definition group. This allows programmes starting after midnight to have the correct calender date assigned in compatibility with the German VPS specification without the need to transmit a second Date Definition group on the same page. The month is incremented and the day reset to 1 if bit 7 of the Date Definition group is set to 1 indicating the last day of the month. Data bit 7 is normally 0, but may be set to 1 to indicate 'not recommended for young people' (rating 'R' of the German VPS specification). This allows the decoding equipment to generate a suitable status message or control if required.

The Minutes Definition group is a packet 26 character space address group with the mode description code set to 00110. It defines the 'minutes' element of the VPT programme starting time, and is always the second of a pair of Hours and Minutes Definition groups. Address values (decimal) of 0 to 39 define the column address of the cursor position required, in conventional fashion. Data bits 1 to 4 define the units digit of the minute, in binary coded decimal form, with bit 1 the least significant bit. Data bits 5 to 7 define the tens digit of the minute, with bit 5 the least significant bit.

There is also a VPT Hours Finish group which is a packet 26 row address group with the mode description code set to 01011. It is used in the same way as the Hours Definition group, in a pair with a Minutes Definition group, but defines the finishing time of the preceding programme referred to on the page. Display of the finishing time is optional at the editor's discretion. The VPT finish pair allows the equipment to calculate the amount of tape required to record the last item on a page. It should also be used within a page where the finishing time of a programme is different from the starting time of the next

programme.

The assignment of VPT data to a teletext page requires the transmission of additional information in packet 26, as indicated above. However, the overhead is quite small, and each page only requires sufficient packets 26 to deal with the number of programmes decided by the editor. Assuming a VPT page refers to only one source on one date $5 + 2N$ triplets are required where N is the number of VPT programmes. Each packet 26 contains thirteen triplets; the capacity of the technique is tabulated below.

	<u>No. of packets</u>	<u>No. of VPT programmes</u>	<u>Transmission overhead</u>
	1	4	4%
	2	10	8%
15	3	17	11%
	4	23	15%
	5	30	19%
	6	36	23%

With present editorial techniques a typical programme schedule page contains less than 17 programme titles. This could have VPT data assigned in 3 packets 26 with a transmission overhead of approximately 11%. As the VPT pages would probably be a small proportion of a teletext service, the overall transmission overhead (in terms of increased access time or reduced number of pages) is small.

The programme labels at the time of transmission are sent in packet 8/30 format 2. (See section 13.3 of the WST specification). Coding of this data corresponds to that in the German VPS specification.

From reading the present disclosure, other modifications will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. Such modifications may involve other features which are already known per se and which may be used instead of or in addition to features already described herein. Although claims have been formulated in this application to particular combinations of

features, it should be understood that the scope of the disclosure of the present application also includes any novel feature or any novel combination of features disclosed herein either explicitly or implicitly or any generalisation or modification thereof which would be apparent to persons skilled in the art, whether or not it relates to the same invention as presently claimed in any claim and whether or not it mitigates any or all of the same technical problems as does the present invention. The applicants hereby reserve the right to formulate new claims to such features and/or combinations of such features during the prosecution of the present application or of any further application derived therefrom.

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CLAIMS:

1. A system for video cassette recorder programming using existing television broadcast teletext transmissions, wherein programmes required are chosen from schedules displayed on teletext pages, the necessary control information is loaded automatically into a video cassette recorder, and programme labels are transmitted to ensure that the correct programmes will be recorded even if programme timings are altered, characterised in that all the transmitted signals are fitted into the coding structure of a teletext transmission.
2. A system as claimed in Claim 1 for use with a teletext transmission comprising pages composed of display row data and non-displayed control row data, characterised in that the display row data of a page defines a plurality of programme titles for selection and said control row data defines said control information.
3. For use in a system as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, a video cassette recorder equipped with its own teletext decoder as well as the normal receiving circuits.
4. For use in a system as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, a teletext television receiver and a video cassette recorder together with a control interface.
5. For use in a system as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, teletext transmission means for producing said necessary control information.
6. A system for video cassette recorder programming substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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